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"Diplomacy as a Profession", "Some Modern Developments of International Law", and "The Relations of the United States to Arbitration for Settlement of International Disputes". We note a singular omission in the "Essay on Some Modern Developments of International Law." The learned author stops his discussion of the doctrine of expatriation with the act of 1868. The act of 1907 creating the presumption of expatriation as against naturalized American citizens who reside abroad for more than two years, in certain cases, is not referred to.

The essay on "Diplomacy as a Profession" contains much interesting information as to the etiquette and practice of diplomacy which we believe is not to be found elsewhere.

O. K. M.

CONCERNING JUSTICE. By Lucilius A. Emery. Yale University Press, 209 Elm St., New Haven, Conn. 1914. pp. 170. \$1.35 net.

The former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, in this little book comprising the Storrs Lectures before the Yale Law School in 1914, discusses the definitions of justice from the time of Plato to the present day. He emphasizes the idea that Bentham's principle of the greatest happiness for the greatest number does not embrace the whole principle of justice. He rather finds Aristotle's definition of justice as "that virtue of the soul which is distributive according to desert" a more satisfactory statement. In other words, Judge Emery is a firm believer in the theory that there are certain natural rights,—that right cannot be defined merely in terms of what the majority declares to be right. The right to labor is no more sacred in Judge Emery's eyes than the right to earn interest on capital, nor is it any less so. He finds justice in the equilibrium between fundamental rights. The constitutional system of the United States with the courts protecting the rights of the individual against the encroachments of majorities, he believes to be the best system ever devised for the protection of the citizen. He admits that courts are not infallible, but contends that they more often err in the direction of sustaining unjust legislation than in the contrary direction. He cites as examples the Charles River Bridge case, the Slaughter House cases, the Grain Elevator cases and the Chinese Exclusion cases. A strong and independent judiciary is an essential to the preservation of justice, and such a judiciary must be placed above the passing whim of "impatient and changeable majorities".

The main virtues of the author's thinking are restraint and balance. The style reflects these qualities. In spite of his deep feeling, we have failed to notice any impatience or petulance of speech. Whether one agrees or not with his theories of rights, one must admire the dignity and force with which the author's thesis is presented.

O. K. M.